

99 **PROFITABLE** ⁷⁰⁷⁴

INSTRUCTION

FOR THE MANURING,

Sowing and Planting of

Kitchin Gardēns. ^{7074 cc 9}

*Very profitable for the common wealib
and greatly for the helpe and com-
fort of poore people,*

*Gathered by Richard Gardiner
of Shrewsberie. 7*

many fms



Imprinted at London by Edward Allde for Edward White
dwelling at the litle North doore of Pauls at
the signe of the gunne. 1603.

When this author wrote, Potatoes certainly
were not then known, otherwise he must
have mentioned them. St Walter Raleigh first
brought them from Virginia, which must
have been about the year ¹⁶⁰³ 1592.

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c/c/

e/dm/

The Author his Preface, to his louing neigh-

hours and friends, within the towne of Shrewsburie in the
Countie of Salop. R. G. wisheth all happines and
felicitie in Christ Iesus.



Ight welbeloued in Christ Iesus, neighbours
and friends of this my natue soile of Shrews-
burie, I wish you all felicitie and happinesse
in the true knowledge of our redemption in
the merits of our onely Sauour Iesus Christ,
to whom with the Father, & the holy ghost,
be all honor, praise and thanks for euermore. Beloued it is
generallie knowne vnto all men in this towne, that I haue
euer in good minde, desired the prosperity of the same, and in
all good actions to my power and knowledge haue preferred
the same, without desire of lucre or gaine thereby, and did al-
wayes desire to doe the vttermost of my skill, as well to the
common causes, as also to priuate mens workes. and now in
my olde age, or last daies, I would willingly take my last
farewell with some good instructions to pleasure the general
number: as for spiritual instructions and good aduertisements
therein, I leaue you to the good admonitions of the godlye
Clergie, and to your good proceedings in the same, which
God graunt for his mercies sake, Amen. Amongst all the
practises, knowledges and experiences which euer I receiued
from Gods mercies in temporal blessings, I doe vndoubtedly
perswade my selfe, that my practise and experience in Gardē
stufte, or the good benefits therein, dooth best benefit, helpe
and pleasure the generall number of people, better then any
other practise that euer I tooke in hand in temporall causes
whatsoeuer. And therefore good neighbors and friends (of
this my natue soile) accept this my short and simple pen-
ning of this my practise and experience in Gardening causes
heerein mentioned. And if any other man, now or heereafter
finde occasion to better in writing any thing which I haue
omitted for want of full perfection by experience therein, I
doe most hartly desire him, (that so shal finde cause to better

To the Reader.

any thing omitted by me or amend any thing by me penned) so to doe, that God may be glorified in his good gifts, the generall number the better comforted, and the poore the better releued with Garden stufte: whereas yet in this Countie of Salop, Gardening stufte: is to small purpose, but I hope in God as time shall serue, my good beginning will be an occasion of good proceedings therein, and no doubt (beloued) if any man will hartily desire to doe good in these actions, then vaine, fruitlesse and superfluous things may bee taken out of good Gardens and sundry good commodities, to pleasure the poore planted therein: then no doubt the Almightye God will the better blesse your encrease, and blesse your walking in your Garden in that minder and then no doubt but your good conscience will delight you as well as the great blessings that God will blesse the Garden withall. Then shall you no doubt visibly beholde in your Garden, the blessed fauour and mercy of our most mercifull God to your euerlasting comfort, not onely in the great increase there to beholde, but also other wayes to your great comfort, which I omit at this present. And when you make sale to the poore, consider you are the Lords Stewards to sell with consciences, and to lend and giue: also doe it willingly, for we haue the vnfallable promise of God for double recompence, if we so fauourable will performe to all, and specially to the poore and needy: which God graunt for his mercies sake, wee may haue grace to doe, and also to haue a speciall care to satisfie, content or pay the tithes thereof to the ministers of the holy worde, and not to suffer a bad custome to corrupt the conscience therein, which God forbid. And also I desire thee good reader to beare with my grosse and simple penning in so good a cause, and willingly to accept my good will therein. And in so dooing I shall thinke my traual here- in to be well bestowed, and my good purpose the better performed, which God graunt for his mercies sake, Amen.

Edward

Edward Thorne Gent. in commen-
dation of the worke, and the Author
thereof.

HE that desires with skilfull hand,
to frame a Garden plot,
And to manure and make it apt
For Herbes that serue the pot,
Or choise to make of seeds and Plants,
and best of both to know:
And them in seasonable time,
to plant, to set, and sowe,
Let him peruse this little Booke,
which vndertakes the charge,
Of all the fore recited points,
to shew the course at large,
Of Carrets first, and Cabbage close,
and how to keepe them sound:
And Parsnips also to preserve,
and Turnips faire and round,
Of Lettice next, and garden Beanes,
and Onions of the best:
Of Coucombers, and Artichokes,
and Radish with the rest,
These and such other hearbes and seedes,
hath *Gardner*, in good will:
Vnto *Sallopien* neighbours his,
entreated of with skill,
His talent lent he doth not hide,
if all were vnderstood,
But sets it forth with willing minde,
to doe his neighbours good.

The poore which late were like to pine,
and could not buy them breade:
In greatest time of penury,
were by his labours fed.
And that in reasonable rate,
when Corne and coine was scant,
With Patshep and with Caires rootes,
he did supply their want.
The rich likewise and better sorte,
his labours could not misse
Which makes them many times to thinke,
that *Salop* London is.
Then rich and poore in friendly sorte,
giue *Gardner* all his due,
Who shewes himselfe in all his acts,
so kinde a friend to you,
And with as he doth well deserue,
his welfare and his health;
That hath so greatly profited,
Salopians common wealth.



How to make choyce of the best Carrets, to plant for good seedes, and how and when to plant them.



After the Sun his entring into Libra about the twelfth of September, then prepare your ground readie to set your Carrets, for seede, make choyce of the fairest Carrets and best, yellow colours, to the number as you will set your beds, being made ready before you take up $\frac{1}{2}$ Carrets, every bed being a yard and a quarter broad: then set your carrets in two rows, one rowe on either side the bed, sixe or seauen inches from the edge of the bed, and full three quarters of a yard one from another.

When haue you nothing to doe with them untill about the last of Aprill, at which time they will bee growne about a yard in height: then you haue neede to take care of them, for the winde will easily breake them by the ground: then must you prepare some kinde of packe-threed or linnen threed to set about them as a girdle, about two foote high from the earth as neede shall require by the growing of the braunches: gird some higher then other some. When shortly after you must haue stakes in a readines, and as the Carrets must stand one against the other in the bed: so likewise the stakes must stand one against the other, to euery foure Carrets two stakes. The stakes must bee a yard and a halfe aboue the ground, and a sure holde within the earth for danger of winde: then must you prepare packe-threed or other threed to goe from stake to stake all the length of the bed, one course of lynes must be about two foote high, and another course of lynes must bee nere the top of the stakes, so that there must bee two courses of lynes on the vtter side of the stakes on both sides the bed. Then must you haue crosse lynes, to every two Carrets a crosse lyne made fast to the side lynes, the crosse lynes must be both aboue and beneath, as the side lynes doe goe, and a crosse

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croſſe rod to euery two ſtokes tyed faſt with ſomelynnen
thred or thymbes: then both the vpper courſe and nether
courſe of the rods and the ſhort lynes muſt haue a lyne ga-
ing amiſt of the bed, ſo that by that meanes euery Car-
rets bzanches will ſtand in a ſquare both in the vpper and
nether coarſe of rods and lynes, in ſure manner for the
winde. If this bee not done perfectly, the loſſe of Carret
ſeeds will bee moze in value then the Charges of ſtokes,
roddeſ and lynes. The ſtokes muſt bee ſet in this manner:
Firſt two ſtokes at the end of the bed, then ouer paſſe ſoure
Carrets, and in the middelt betweene two Carrets ſet a
ſtroke on either ſide the bed, and the lines & rods as aforeſaid,
then as the Carret bzanches doe grow, they muſt be ſome-
what tended to keepe them in good order within the lynes;
this being done about the laſt of Auguſt, the Carret ſeeds
will begin to bee ripe, and as they doe change to ſome
browne colour, ſo to bee cut from time to time, vntill the
laſt bee ſufficiently ripe about the firſt of October: Then
place the Carret ſeeds as you doe cut them on a Chamber
floore to drie, & when they be drie, beate the ſeeds out with
ſmall ſtaues, or beaſt with the edge of a lath, and cleaſe them
from the compoſte or reſuſe (as you finde beſt by experience)
with ridle and ſiue. There are three kindes of Carrets,
two of them are profitable and the third is not: The
great long yelloiw Carret, and the great ſhort Carret are
principall good; but the common or wilde Carret, which
is pale yelloiw coloured and ſmall and long, is to be reſuſed,
for they yeeld ſmall profit, neither are they ſo good meate as
the other two kindes by much. The ſeeds of the two beſt
kindes of Carrets doe change into diuerſe colours: and if
you chooſe a roote of any colour that doth beſt like you, then
ſet the ſame for ſeede, and ſo ſhall you haue ſcore of rootes
of that colour that ſo is ſet for ſeede when time ſerueth: if
you doe make choiſe of the beſt Carrets and ſet them
for ſeeds as aforeſaid, then your ſeeds are very bad and
not profitable to bee bleſed by any, but deceiueth the ſower
and

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and yeldeth not so good rootes as the set roote seedes doe by much.

How to haue principall good Cabadge seedes to sow, where-
by you may haue good store of good Cabadges
as time serueth.

When you haue Cabadges in your garden that bee ripe to cut, make your choice of the best and fairest Cabadges for seede in this maner, that you may haue the benefit of the best Cabadges and good seed of the same stocks or rootes. Also when your Cabadges bee ripe, take a hand sawe and cut the Cabadge off, as neere to the Cabadge as you can, and haue so much of the stocke as you may: but take heede least you rent the stocke in cutting it with the sawe, you must cut those Cabadges which you would so preserve for seedes in the new of the Moone, of the first ripe Cabadges, and so let them grow to beare seedes the yeere following, and that seede will be as good as may be (what soeuer is said to the contrary) And if you desire to haue much Cabadge seedes to sowe and to sell: then your best way is to prouide some place in the Garden where the shadow of them may doe least harme to other seedes or fruits. Then prepare the ground in narrow beds and take vp the Cabadge rootes with as much earth at the roote as you can in the new of the Moone in October: and place them one row in a bed almost a yard a sinder, and then another row in an other bed likewise: so that euery row or euery roote be almost a yard one from another, and then let them stand untill they be growen almost a yard high, then beset the bzaunches with rises and gird the bzaunches & rises, with a string of packe threed or such like, or els the weight of the bzaunches and the winde will breake them to the losse of the seedes: and when the seedes doe beginne to bee ripe, then take heede to them, for the birds called the Bull Finch will destroy them sodainely, vnlesse
you

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you do provide to save the seedes with nettes to be set there on sundry waies as seemeth you best to doo : and when your Cabadge seedes bee ripe , cut them and dry them, cleanse them and keepe them untill the best times to sowe them : of which times I will make mention at large, as hereafter followeth in order. If you take heede to choose the principall Cabadges for seedes as aforesaid, you shall both the better pleasure your selfe , and doe good to the common wealth : Also let not gaine nor deceit alter , nor corrupt a good conscience herein to the hurt of any.

How to make your best choise for Parisnep seedes.

Prepare such place in your Garden as is most convenient for the setting of Parisneps for seedes : first digge and make your ground ready in beds, like as you would sow any other seedes, then make choice of the fairest Parisnep roots, and plant them in the beds a rowe of rootes on either side the bed, about six inches from the edge of the bed , and a rowe of rootes along the midst of the bed or beds, and set every roote so nere as you can, to be xv. inches one from another: and when the first seedes doe begin to be ripe, then cut them daily as cause requireth : for the seedes of Parisneps are very apt to fall when they be ripe, to the losse of the best seede (if they be not heedelessly looked unto.) Thus doone, you shall have good Parisnep seedes to pleasure any person in that behalfe , otherwise it is not so good nor so profitable.

The best way to haue principall seedes of, Turneps to sow.

There be sundrie kindes of Turneps, and to write thereof particularlie would be somewhat tedious : but the best

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best kinde so: the common wealth, is the large round Turnep, which are but of late come to this Countie of Salop: The best way to haue excellent seedes of those Turneps, is thus: Make the beds a yard and quarter broade, then choose the onely round and faire rootes, and set them three quarters of a yarde one from another, two rowes in a bed.

These seedes will not abide o: brooke any binding o: suppoztng of them: but your best way is to let them growe in their owne kinde, and let them fall to the earth (as they will by nature) and when the seedes doe begin to be ripe, take heede, for sundrie kindes of birdes will deuoure it, keepe it with nettes o: otherwise, which I omit to your be: consideration therein: and when the seedes be fully ripe, cut them and drie them to your purpose: your best time to set them so: seedes, is in the newe of the Moone, in October o: Nouember.

The best meanes to haue principall Lettice seedes,
which will be both grear, hard and white
Cabadge Lettice.

THere be sundrie kindes of Lettice, the one is principal, the other two are indifferent, and the fourth is the wild Lettice. The best are very white seedes: the second are russet white seedes, and are callad Lumbard Lettice: the third are black seedes, some of al these three sorts will close, but the perfect white is the best. This sort is to bee chosen and the seedes thereof to be sowd, and when the Lettice are young and smal, then you must take the waedes cleane from them, and also you must weede so many of the Lettice away vntill they be two o: three inches a sunder, and whē those remaining, do touch almost one another, then draw away moze of them vntil they be 6. o: viii. inches a sunder, then they must growe vntill they be closed, and if there be any which seeme that they will not close, take them away, and let those which are best closed remaine so: seedes,

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and so from yeare to yeare euer choose the best closed for seede: and you shal haue such Cabadge or closed Lettice, by these meanes in two or three yeares, the best that may bee had. This being mine own order for close Lettice seede, I commonly haue such Lettice, that many doe say there are not the like to be had in London, or so good. The manner of sowing or times when to sow, I omitte vntill in order in this my treatise it shall moze at large appere.

The best way to obtaine seede Beanes for Gardens.

There be three kindes of Beanes, whereof there is but one perfect good for Gardens, that is the great and large white Beane: and when your Beanes are fully ripe, choose yearely the greatest of them for seede, and you shall finde great profit in so doing; if you haue cause to sow many of them, and your Beanes will prooue very profitable in the common wealt.

For to haue good Onion seedes.

About the first of Februarie when you perceiue the extremity of winter to be past, and the weather somewhat faire, then take your Onions & set them for seedes in the new of the Moone, where the Sun is alwaies to shine in his course both Winter and Summer: and when they growe high, dresse them with riles or rodde for breaking with winde: and when the seede is ripe, dry it well in the heate of the Sunne, then let it remaine with the pulle or refuse till after the first of Februarie: I desire that all which would sow Onion or others aforesaid in Gardens, to provide seedes of their own growing & not to be deceived yearely as commonly they be, to no small losse in generall to all this Land, by those which bee common sellers of Garden

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Garden seedes. I cannot omitte nor spare to deliuer my minde, concerning the great and abhominable falshood of those sortes of people which sell Garden seedes : consider thus much, admit that all those which be deceiued in this land yeerely, in buying of olde and dead seedes for their gardens, had made their accompts of their losses: first their money paid for false and counterfeit seedes, their great losses in manuring and trimming their Gardens, and the rents paid for Gardens throughout this land : then consider how many thousands are yeerely deceiued in this manner by them, and also consider how many thousand poundes are robbed yeerely from the common wealth by those Catterpillers : I doe vndoubtedly perswade my selfe if a true accompt might bee had thereof, those that doe willingly deceiue others by false seedes, doe robbe the common wealth of a greater summe then all other the robbing theues of this whole land doe by much, and more woorthie in conscience to be executed as the most notozious theues in this land, (one other profession of people excepted.) And although the lawes of this realme as yet take no holde whereby to punish them, the almighty God doth beholde their monstrous deceit, and except those doe repent with speed, both God and man will abhorre them as outrageous theues : The Almighty God turne their hearts or confound such false proceedings against the common wealth : And also I would wishe all those that are seede sellers would haue a care to sell good seedes for Gardens, and would also haue a care to sell in reason, and conscience, for the dearth of Seedes for Gardens is a great hindzance to the profit of Gardens, and a great losse to the common wealth. Also my good wil shall not be wanting to do good therein, whiles it shal please God that I doe remaine heere in this life, his holy will be done at his good pleasure. There be many other seedes do belong to gardens of lesse accompt & so common in vse: that I purpose to omit leauing them to the practise of others which vse Gardens,

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because I desire not to bee tedious, but to proceede to my speciall purpose in those causes which best do concerne and benefit the common wealth, which God graunt so; his mercie sake.

And before good seedes (provided as aforesaid) be vsed oꝛ sowed in any garden, I wish you to prepare to mucke oꝛ make your garden sufficient rank to receiue such seedes as is conuenient, oꝛ els you make spoile of good seedes to your owne losse, and then shall you misse greatly the profit of your garden in your house keeping: you must haue a speciall care to mucke wel your garden once in two yeares, oꝛ else you shall lose more in the profit of the Garden, then the mucke is woꝛthe by much: if your Garden be pared, and made cleane from weedes about the first of Nouember, then it is good to lay your mucke thereon all Nouember, and till the midst of December, and if you can so prepare your garden in this time as aforesaid, then it is best so; to fallow oꝛ digge it so farre as you haue so mucked, and in so doing, your Gardens will be most excellent to receiue good seedes in the last end of February oꝛ in March, according to the nature of the seedes therein to be sowed: and if you omit the dunging and fallowing the Garden till after the feast of Christ Iesus, you take it best (as I finde by experience) thus to doe. When you purpose to sow your garden, some few daies before, let it bee cleane pared and the weedes carried to some conuenient place in the Garden to rotte, then mucke well if there bee cause that yeare, then digge the garden very small, and as you digge it, picke out the rootes of the weedes as cleane as you can, and rake it well, then will it be in good order to sow: but the first manner of fallowing and dunging is best, if you doe not omit the time: and when all the parings and weedings all the whole yeere is wel rotten, then it wil be very fine and good earth to make leuell oꝛ plaine any part of the Garden and is verie good to ranchen the Garden in want of other mucke.

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A declaration of diuers manners of seedes to be sowed in
Gardens, and a reason by experience which is the
best manner and most profitable.

There bee two manner of sowing of Gardens heere in
this Countie of Salop, and as I finde by experience
those two manners vsual & common, are very vnprofitable.
The one manner is to open the bed and set the earth on both
sides, then to sow the seedes on the bed, then to draw with
a rake the earth from both sides to couer the seedes, but
when the seedes doe growe in sight, there is nothing grow-
ing within a quarter of a yarde to the edge of the bed, wher-
by much ground is lost on both sides of the bed, and very
vnprofitable to the owner.

The second manner of vsual and common sowing of
Gardens, is when the bed is made, the seedes are sowed
thereon, and then earth is sifted therbypon, to couer the seedes,
and when the seedes be sprung and begin to growe, they be
so ebbe vnder the earth, that euery small frost or colde raine
which commeth dooth destroy the new spring of the seedes,
and sometimes all is lost thereby.

A third way there is, but not vsual or common, which
is when the bed is ready made, the seedes are sowed thereon,
then one taketh the rake & choppe the teeth of the rake
very thicke ouer all the bed, then the seedes doe fall into the
hoales which the teeth of the rake did make, and thereby
many seedes doe fall in one hole, and doe destroye one ano-
ther, except you doe remedie that by pulling some of them
away the first weeding. The onely best way to sow beds in
gardens, as I did euer finde by experience, is when the bed
is made, to take a staffe of the greatnes of a mans thombe
or somewhat greater, of a yarde and a halfe long, make-
ing the ende thereof somewhat sharpe, and then with
the sharpe ende thereof strike a small rigall or gutter
on either side of the bed, within two or three Inches
of the edge of the bed, and about an Inch deepe, then
sowe

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solve your seedes in those two gutters somewhat thin, the
 strike other two rigals or gutters in like manner, and so
 by two and by two till you come to the midst of the bed, &
 those gutters must bee made foure or five inches a sunder
 according to the nature of the seedes which you doe sowe :
 so that the bed ready made being a yard and quarter broad
 will take for Onion seedes seauen gutters or rowes, and
 for Carrets and Parsneps likewise seauen, and for Tur-
 neps five gutters is sufficient on either side the bed, one in
 the midst, and then two other, as you may well see the pla-
 ces where: but for expedition in sowing time, the best way
 is, as one person doth strike the gutters or rowes, with the
 staffe, so let another follow in sowing the rowes, and you
 shall finde great expedition therein, for two persons in this
 manner will sow more in two or three howres, then two
 persons will or can solve otherwise, in a whole day, and
 this kinde of sowing dooth save the one halfe of the seedes,
 and defendeth the seedes best from weather, because it is
 reasonable deepe in the ground: you must have a speciall
 care that the rowes be striken straight, and you must take
 heede to solve the rowe or gutter, first striken, before you
 strike another rowe or gutter, for the striking of the second
 rowe will fill the first with earth, that it will be too ebbe to
 be sowed after, then it is both comely and profitable. I doe
 assuredly prooue by experience there is no manner of sow-
 ing so perfectly good as this manner is, for all kinde of
 seedes, but onely Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes & Ra-
 dish seedes, they must be otherwise set further a sunder as
 reason and experience doe agree therein, and in manner
 hereafter more at large is expessed: and when your seedes
 be sowed in rigals or rowes in manner aforesaid, then they
 are to be covered thus: take the Rake and with the head
 thereof drawe it very light ouer the Rigals along the
 bed, untill the bed be plaine and the Rigals filled, with
 the backe side of the head of the Rake, and if you then doe
 beate them plaine with the head of the shouel, the beds will
 be

of Kitchen Gardens.

be the more comely, and breed lesse weedes by much.

The manner how and when to sowe Carret seeds, and what grownd is best to their liking, and the manner to vse them in their growing.

First see that your grownd be sufficient ranke as aforesaid: then sow your Carret seeds very thin in the rigols or rowes as aforesaid, the best time is about the last of Februarie, or beginning of Marche, when the weather is seasonable and faire, then you neede not to care for the age of the Boone, so that it bee not within three dayes of the change, for I doe perfectly know by experience, that any time else is not amisse, so that the weather be dry and faire. Carrets do best like in a dry ground: and if the Garden be in shadowe or somewhat wet at sowing time, then it is not perfect good for Carrets. Such ground is better to sowe Parsneps and Cabadges in, then Carrets, for the Carrets wil mislike in the Spring time, and also be eaten with wormes that breed in themselves, by their owne kinde and nature: and when your Carrets be faire and yong about the ground, then you must prepare people to weede: when the weedes are able to be taken vp, then must you haue speciall care to the Carrets that growe in the rowes or other wayes, for you must weede or take out of them, til there be two inches betweene euery one of them, and throw those decayed Carrets away with the weedes, if you doe take pittie to pull them out, or detract the time too long before you do weede them as aforesaid, your Carrets will be very small, and yeld you small profit: you must weede them wel from weedes as need doth require, and so soone as they be of any bignes, about Midsumner you must draw away so many of the Carrets till those that remaine bee at the least three or foure inches a sunder, and also if any of the Carrets do happen to shoote to beare seed, pull them vp likewise, for the best seeds of Carrets, some of them will shoote, & must

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be take out least they hinder the rest that grow, thow the away: if you misse so to doe, your Carrets will bee small to your purpose. The good Carrets which are to be dꝛawen from the rest, will easily bee dꝛawen into a good ground with hand, and the easier to bee dꝛawen in the soꝛe noone and best after a shower of raine. And you may haue good profit by those Carrets so dꝛawen and sowed, foꝛ they are nouelties and desired of many soe timely in the yeꝛe. Then about the twentieth of July, your Carrets in a good ground will be somewhat faire to sell: and if you sell them then oꝛ shortly after, so that you take them by befoꝛe the fourthenth of August: you may as you rid the ground of Carrets, so we Turnips seede oꝛ Radish seede in their place, so that you haue the best kinde of Turnip seede to sow, and in so doing you may haue two croppes euery yeꝛe and both with good profit. And if it happen that the Carret seedes doe faile in the spring time by hardenes of weather, oꝛ by wormes of the earth: Then about the midst of May oꝛ the end of May you may set Cabadge plants in those places, where the Carrets doe want; and in want of Cabadge plants you may sowe good Turnips seedes, oꝛ Radish seedes thereon. And thereby haue good profit: Also the short kinde of Carrets will grow in worse and colder ground then the long Carrets will, and doe well agree with the clay Land also.

How and when is best to sowe and plant to haue good Cabages, both timely about Midsomer and late in the yeꝛe.

If you will haue timely Cabages, then sowe your Cabadge seedes in Rigols as afoꝛe said about the last of August thꝛee oꝛ foure daies befoꝛe the ful of the Moone, where they may haue the warmnes of the Sunne in winter. so neere as you can, and keepe them cleane from weeds, then let them grow, till thꝛee oꝛ foure daies befoꝛe the ful Moone in

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in March or Aprill next after, then set your Cabadge plants a yard a sunder, and as you choose planters to sette, choose the fairest and lykeliest of them for your purpose, for the small and refuse planters will growe to bee small Cabadges, and as many as doe seme eyther wilde or very small throwe them away, for the losse is not great, and in this manner you may haue timely close and hard Cabadges: Also it is a principall time to sowe Cabadges in February or March, three or foure daies before the full of the Moone as aforesaid, then sowe the seedes very thinne in rows, and keep the cleane from weeds, and when they be faire and large to plant, in May or about the first of June, is best to plant them three or foure daies before the full of the Moone, and if necessity doe compel you, it will serue the whole quarter after the full of the Moone: And also as they growe, from time to time take care to kill the wormes which eate the leaues: and take heede that no leaues bee broken of those which you would haue to bee Cabadges, for it is hurtfull to the closing of the Cabadges. And when the first planted Cabadges be ripe, sell or spend them shortly, for within fourtene daies after they be hard they will grow so fast within that they will rent and cleave a sunder, and so perish and rot: And when your Cabadges doe ripe and bee hard sell them or spend them, for there is small profit to keepe them, because the snayles and other wormes doe pearce them dayly, but those which doe close farre in the yeare in September and October may bee better kept in winter for your purpose: but of all wormes or caterpillers the naues, which are the greatest denourers of Cabadges and doe consume many of them at one time: those caterpillers doe neuer repent, untill they come to Wyburne or the gallowes. Therefore take good care to your enclosures for your better safetie.

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For sowing of Parseneps, and best vsing
of them.

Some wil sowe Parsenep seeds at Michaels tide, to haue
timely Parsneps, and doth serue their purpose, to haue
them about twenty dayes sooner then those which do sowe
in February or March, but it is not best to sowe many in
that order, but a few for nouelties: but to sow to haue best
profit, as when the weather is fayre in February or in
March, sowe your Parseneps, not respecting the age of the
Moone, but the goodnes of the weather, and when they be
ready to weede, haue care to weede them cleane in time: if
they be too thicke sowed, pull them out also with the weeds,
till euery Parsenep be two inches a sunder at the least, the
weede them as cause is, and let them grow till they bee to
serue your turne. Parseneps will growe well in worse
ground then Carrets, and reasonably well in colde Car-
dens: and if you doe sowe your Parsneps in rigols as my
accustomed manner is, it is best for your purpose and pro-
fit: and this kinde of sowing in Rigols doth saue the bet-
ter halfe of the seedes, of any kinde whatsoeuer, as by expe-
rience is proued.

For sowing of Turneps, and the best
time when.

I If you desire to haue timely Turneps, you may do thus:
a weeke before the full Moone, or a weeke after the full
Moone, in the end of Aprill or in May, sowe your Turnep
seeds, and when they are ready to weed, then pull out with
the weeds, so many of the Turneps, till the rest of the Tur-
neps be a hand bredth a sunder: and as they doe growe ripe
about Midsummer, dige the greatest first, to make them
thinner all ouer, & whē they be of any greatnes, sel or spend
them alway, for those timely sowed Turneps will not tarry
good but a few daies: for they will be hard roots, & be eaten
with

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with two:mes, and grow to seedes, and so will many Turneps, which bee sowed befoze Midsummer. But those which are sowed in July, and to the 14. of August, will remaine good all winter. And when they bee to serue your turne, take the greatest first, and let the rest remaine, and they will increase much, when they haue some libertie, and at all times it is to be chosen, to sowe and weede as aforesaid: & looke from what ground you take your first fruites away befoze the 14. day of August, you may thereon sowe good Turnep seede to good profit. But if you sowe after the 14. of August, it is to no good purpose, but to haue small Turneps little worth; and empayze your ground fo: no profit: you may in this manner haue two croppes of Turneps in one place of land in one yeare, and both perfect good.

The best meanes to haue principall close Lettice, and to haue them as timely as is possible.

The first of September or within fouretene daies then next after, is best to take your Lettice seedes and sowe them in a drie banke, or dryest place in the garden reasonable thinne, weede them cleane when there is cause, and let them grow as they doe proue, till thre or foure daies befoze the full of the moone in March, then take them vp and plant them in new digged ground, sixe or eight inches asunder, and keepe them cleane from weedes, and you shall haue timely Lettice. And by this meanes I haue yeerely such close or cabidge Lettice, better cannot be had, and they will be ready some yeeres in Aprill, and the beginning of May: I do also sow Lettice seeds in February and March, in manner aforesaid, and plant them againe as aforesaid. And thereby I haue principall close Lettice: till Midsummer you may haue very good Lettice, and not remooue them: so that they be well asunder, but the other manner is best. And keepe some of the best of them fo: seedes: my

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Lettice bee yearly solde for two a penny, for one of them is a reasonable dish for a table; and as white as is possible, and many doo say, the like Lettice are not to be had in London. And I do suppose, that this kinde of Lettice is not common to be had in London as yet, or else the Gardiners there no doubt do not carefully provide for principall Lettice. But if any request me for principall Lettice seedes: I haue ready to performe his desire, whiles they doe endure vnfolde, yearly if it please God, whiles I remaine liuing.

The nature and quality of Garden beanes, and how you may haue best profit by them.

If you desire to haue timely beans to setue your purpose, as a few for nouelties, set them about the middelt of December, where the sunne hath some power in the Garden. And if you desire to haue profit by beanes, this may be your best course, in any shadow Garden, or vnder the shadow of fruite trees, where nothing will growe but nettles and other weeds, pare cleane that ground about the middelt of Ianuarie, or all februarye, and then digge the said ground, and in digging thereof, let the rootes of weeds or nettles be cleane picked out, then set your beanes therein, and as there is cause weed them cleane, and when the beanes be faire blowed five or six ioynts of them, then you were best to pinch off about a handfull, or a span of the toppes of them with your hand, or cut them away, but they will moze easier and sooner be pinched then cut. Then by this means the beanes so pinched or cut, will stand stiffe of themselues, that there needeth no rises nor boughs to bee sticked amongst them, to keepe them for breaking with the winde. And they will also beare the moze beanes, and the sooner will be ripe, because there be no rises or boughs to shadow them. But if it happen that great tempestes of winde or raine do throw some of them downe. Then take a few

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a selue rises oꝝ sprigges to support them which so doo fall, and in this manner, of one pecke of beanes so set, I haue receiued sixtē peckes of seasonable drie beanes in gaine, In shadowe ground where nothing else will grow but nettels, and other weedes vnder trees, those beanes so set in shadow places oꝝ vnder trees, must bee somewhat thinne, about seauen oꝝ eight inches a sunder. And in this manner they will beare beanes sufficient good store either to be eaten greene, oꝝ kept drie foꝝ seedes to be set againe.

Of Onion seedes to be sown.

The best time and season to sowe any one seedes in the marches of Wales, is about the first of March, when the weather is somewhat faire & seasonable, then prepare to sowe your Onion seedes. And if your Garden be dunged oꝝ fallowed in December as aforesaid, then is it most principal foꝝ sowing of Onion seedes. And the drier the garden is, the sooner you may sowe it. And if it be somewhat wet and cold, then the longer you can tarry, the better it is. So that you doe sowe befoze the last of March, according as your garden doth pꝛooue in dyresse, foꝝ colde and wet earth is altogether bad foꝝ Onion seede. And when your Onyons oꝝ Tubballes do beginne to ware somewhat readie to be bled oꝝ spent, then make them reasonable thinne, foꝝ if they grow to thicke, they will bee verie small, but if you draw them reasonably, you shall haue faire Onyons and best foꝝ your profit. The best time to sowe Onyons seede, is a weeke befoze the full of the moone, and the week after. And best when the weather is very drie and faire.

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The meanes to haue faire large Cucumbers, & the best order
for them within the Countie of *Salop*, or in the
marches of *Wales*.

A Bout the last of Aprill, or the beginning of May whē
the weather pꝛoueth to be somewhat faire & warme,
then take the seedes of Cucumbers and put them in newe
milke ouer night. And if the next day after pꝛoone a faire
Sunne shine day, take the seedes and put the milke and all
in a pewter platter in the heate of the Sunne thꝛe or foure
houres, then put thē into the earth where you would haue
them to growe, and they will spryng and appeare aboue
the ground within foure or fīne daies. And if you do not so
place them in the heate of the sunne, then the next day after
thet wetting in milke, set them in the earth likewise, and
when they bee sprung aboue the ground, the snailles
and woꝛmes will deuoure them, except you finde meanes
to pꝛeuent them. The ground vpon which you sowe cu-
cumbers seede must be very ranke and faire, where the sun
giueth best heate in the garden, or most pꝛincipal in a faire
banke, that sheweth it selfe to the noone Sunne. If your
cucumber seedes do happen to grow too thicke, then take
out the wooꝛst till they be a yard a sunder, for the moze
roome they haue, the better they will beare the fairer
fruites, you may remoue the plants of Cucumbers when
they be young, and plant them in another place, conueni-
ent as aforesaid: there are sundꝛie other means vsed with
houseding to set and plant cucumbers: which is not to
my liking, and which I omit, as not so good as aforesaid.
And to haue milons, gourds, or pumpions, do the like as is
expꝛessed heerein by cucumbers, if the spring season doe
serue your purpose thereunto.

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The meanes to haue principall faire Artichokes, and how to haue them in all Sommer time.

If you desire to haue timely Artichokes, then take vpp your olde rootes, in the latter halfe of September, or the first halfe of October, then choose the fairest plants and pull them from the olde rootes, then plant them in a very ranke earth, trenched about three quarters of a yard deepe, with dung mixt with some earth, and set your plants therein, and you shall haue timely Artichokes in the spring next following. And also in the beginning of March take vpp the olde rootes which haue borne fruites three times, then take the greater plantes and set them as aforesaid. Take also the middle sort of plants, and set them by themselves, likewise as aforesaid well dunged. So by this meanes I haue had faire and large Artichokes all the Sommer. And many of those which be set in September and October, as aforesaid, will beare faire Artichokes both betimes in the spring, and also in August and September the same yere: best time of the age of the moone to plant them, is three or foure daies before the full of the Moone. The olde rootes of Artichokes, and the small stippes growing on them, are not to bee set for Artichokes, except you plant or set the small stippes for encrease, or to sell or giue for encrease to others, for commonly they will not beare fruites the first yere that you doe set them: there be sundrie kindes of Artichokes, the largest kinde is best to bee chosen for your purpose, there bee but two kindes principall good here in this land to my knowledge, if you desire to haue great store of Artichokes to sell, then your best way is to make (as if were a nurserie for plants) in this manner, make certaine bankes the greatnesse of a bushell round like a loose of breade, so that you may goe betwixt them, and set one plant in the toppe of euery hillocke, and from thence yearely chuse the fairest plants to set.

The meanes to provide Radish rootes best for your profite.

In March or Aprill where you haue sowed either Carrets, or Parsneps, or both, when your carrets or Parsneps

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are aboue ground, then you may perceiue wher the ground is bare, then set the seeds of Radish a selwe, five or six in a bed, and so ouer all your beddes, if you so please, & when this radish rootes bee readie, then take them away, for those timely radish rootes will carrie but a few daies good, for they will shoote for seede, and they will also hinder the growing of the other fruites, if you sowe Radish onely without mixing of any other hearbes or fruites, you may set them from March, till the first of August, at which time it is too farre in the yeare for that purpose. And if you doe sowe radish by themselves, set them six inches asunder, and let them be kept cleane from weedes, and when they be readie to be spent, away with them as you may, for they will perish both by growing to seede, and also by worms: if you do desire to prouide radish seedes for another yeare, your best way is to sowe a bedde, and when the rootes be readie to spend, leaue the best and fairest for seedes, and let them so left for seedes, be halfe a yard asunder, and when the seede both begin to bee ripe, then the birds will denoure it, except you doe prouide in time for safeguard thereof: and your radish for seedes must be sowed in beddes in the Month of March.

The best vse for Porret and Leekes.

BEcause Porrets and Leekes is a necessarie and profitable hearb for house-keeping, I cannot omit to write therein: if you desire to haue Porret for your purpose, then you must first haue good seedes thereof, and to obtaine good seedes: In August or about the first of September, prepare your ground well mucked and well digged, in place where the sun hath reasonable power in the garden. Then take up your Porret and set them before the twelfth of September, or else the Porret will not take sufficient roote to beare fruit the Sommer following: if you faile this to do, you shall not haue profitable seedes, for they will bee light and deafe, without perfect substance to growe when you sowe them. And also you doe loose halfe the waight of seedes, which otherwise is to bee had by timely setting of Porret, and the buyers are deceiued by those seedes of porret

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ret which is set so late in the yeare. Porret seedes will growe in some shadowe place reasonable well and large, so that you doo not sowe them too thicke. And the Porret for Leekes to be spent, will also proue well in a shadowe place, and you may set or plant them to be eaten or spent in Leekes when you please, in August, September, or October, do very well, for seedes as aforesaid.

How to preserve and keepe Carret rootes, and to have them readie to serue all the winter, and till the last of March next after with very small charge.

I n the two months of October and Nouember, when you haue leisure in this weather, then prouide a vessell of wine caske, or some other: then lay one course of sand on the bottome of the vessell two inches thicke, then a course of the carret rootes, so that the rootes do not touch one another: then another course of sand to couer those rootes, and then another course of rootes, and in this manner vntill the vessell bee full to the top, and if you haue a ground seller, you may packe them in some corner in this manner, you must cut away all the branches of the carrets close by the roote, and somewhat of the small endes of the Carrets, and they must be so packed in sande vnswashed and about the last of December: sometime when there is no frost, you must then vnpacke them againe, and then the carret rootes will begin to spring in the top of the roote, then if you desire to keepe them vntill a longer time, then you must pare off the upper end of the roote, that they cannot spring any more in the top, and then packe them againe in sand as aforesaid, so may you keepe them well till Lent or Easter. And in this manner you may preserve and keepe the rootes of Parsneps and the Turneps, for I haue proued it to be true and profitable. I could yet herein take occasion to write of diuers rootes and hearbs, for sallets, to bee planted and sowed in gardens, which do not serue my purpose, for I rather desire to prouide sufficient victuals for the poore and greatest number of people, to relieue their hungry stomaches, then to picke dainty sallets, to prouoke appetite to those that doe liue in erresse, the which God amend.

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Beloned in Christ Iesus, I desire you to accept of this my good enterpryse, in respect I desire the benefit of the common wealth herein, and is a speciall meane to helpe and relieue the pooze, as by experience was manifest in the great dearth and scarcitie last past in the Countie of Salop and else where, for with lesse garden ground then foure ackers planted with Carrets, and aboue seauen hundredeth close cabbedges, there were many hundreds of people well refreshed thereby, for the space of twenty daies. When bread was wanting amongst the pooze in the pinch or selue daies before harvest. And many of the pooze said to me, they had nothing to eate but onely carrets and Cabedges, which they had of me for many daies, and but onelie water to drinke. They had commonly fire ware poundes of small close Cabedges for a penny to the pooze. And in this manner I did serue them, and they were wonderfull glad to haue them, most humbly praising God for them. And because I did manifestly see and know, that so little garde ground, as lesse then foure ackers, did this great effect in the common wealth, and especially in helping the pooze thereby: Therefore I desire all good and godly people to accept of my good will therein, and to put in practise this my experience and knowledge herein mentioned. And then I haue my wished desire. That the Almighty GOD may be glorified in his owne workes, and the pooze the better relieved thereby, and thus for Gods loue and your owne profit also. And if any person desire to know of one further then I haue herein exprest, if you come to me, I hope you shall not want your desire, for as I was willing to write, so am I willing to instruct as many as will request my good will therein, most willingly while it please God I remaine in this mortall life to the end. And thus the Almighty GOD bless your good proceedings therein.

It is not vnknowne to the Citty of London, and many other towne and cities on the sea coast, what great abundance of carrets are brought by foraine nations to this lãd, whereby they haue receiued verely great summes of money
and

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and commodities out of this land, and all by carelesnes of the people of this realme of England, which do not endeuoꝛ themselves foꝛ their owne profits therein, but that this last dearth and scarcitie hath somewhat bꝛged the people to pꝛooue many waies foꝛ their better reliefe. whereby I hope the benefit of Carret rootes are profitable, I will reueale my knowledge hèrein: and first the vse of them amongst the better soꝛt by the Cookes. The Cookes will take Carrets deuided in pèces, and boile them to season their stewed broth, and doth wonderfull well therein as dayly is knowne in seruice to the better soꝛt. Also Carret rootes are boyled with powdꝛed beefe, and eaten therewith: and as some doe repoꝛt, a fewe Carrets do saue one quarter of beefe in the eating of a whole beefe: and to be boyled and eaten with Poꝛke, and all other boyled meat of flesh amongst the common soꝛt of people, & amongst the pooꝛer soꝛt also: Carrets of red colours are desired of many to make dainty sallets, foꝛ roast Putton oꝛ Lambe with Vineger and Pepper. Also Carrets shꝛed oꝛ cut small one oꝛ two of them, and boyled in pottage of any kinde, doth effectually make those pottage good, foꝛ the vse of the common soꝛt. Carrets well boyled and buttered is a good dish foꝛ hungrie oꝛ good stomackes. Carrets in necessitie and dearth, are eaten of the pooꝛe people, after they be well boyled, instead of bread and meate. Many people will eate Carrets raw, and doe digest well in hungry stomackes: they giue good nourishment to all people, and not hurtfull to any, whatsoeuer infirmities they be diseased of, as by experience doth pꝛooue by many to be true. Carrets are good to be eaten with salt fish. Therfoꝛe solve Carrets in your Gardens, and humbly praise God foꝛ thẽ, as foꝛ a singuler and great blessing: so thus much foꝛ the vse and benefit had in the commonwealth by Carrets. Admit if it should please God, that any City oꝛ towne should be besieged with the enemy, what better pꝛouision foꝛ the greatest number of people can bee, then euery garden to be sufficiently planted with Carrets?

I doe desire al people which haue cause to sell Garden frutes oꝛ sãdes to the vse of others, that they would sell in reason

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reason and conscience, and for thier better instructions, I haue heerein mentioned a breafe rate, how they may well be offered and sold, and how I doe make sale of fruites and seedes to others as heerein is expessed. And so long as it shall please God I doe remaine in this mortall life, I will be ready to performe the same to the uttermost of my power in good will, to the benefit of the common wealth, and especially to the poore inhabitants of this towne of Shrewesburie.

The price of Carret seedes of both the best kindes: that is to say, the large yellow Carret and the great short yellow Carret, the best and fairest roots chosen to set to beare seedes as before is expessed: my price of those principall Carret seedes, is after the rate of two shillings the ware pound, without deceit.

Large yellow Carrets of those two best kindes after the rate of two pence the stone, ten ware waights to every stone, and also the like large Carrets which I winterpe and preserve in sande as aforesaid, til Januarie, February, and Marche, my price is iii. pence the stone.

The small roots of yellow Carrets, of both the best kindes all the rate of six ware pounds for a penny.

Principall close Cabadge seeds, after the rate of iiii. d. the ounce, the which seedes are hardly saved in this countie of Salop, for being deuoured with birds.

Faire and large close Cabadges, after the rate of two ware pounds for a penny: and the smal close cabadges better cheape to the poore, as occasion shall serue.

Turnep seedes of the best and largest kinde, after the rate of xii. pence the pound.

Faire and large Turneps, at a rate of ii. pence the stone.

Principall garden Beanes of the best kinde, good and drye to set, after the rate of ii. pence the quart.

Like garden beane greene to eat, at the rate of i. d. a quart.

Faire Martichorks, of the greatest sort, at i. d. a pece, and the other, two or three for i. d. as they ppeare in greatnes.

These aforesaid, & all other garden fruits, rootes and seeds whatsoeuer, which I haue to sell, are at a reasonable price, and

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and perfect good without deceipt, and so many as will bee content to buy with reason, come and welcome.

And if any other person desire to buy any store of principall carret seedes, as befoze is expessed, to sell for reason to others, to benefit the common wealth, I am willing to serue his turne better cheape then befoze is declared, because I am willing to procure the vse of carrets, knowne aswell to all people in this parte of England as Wales, which God graunt for the better helpe and comfort of the poore, and although I do not know in at this land where to buy the like carret seedes for v. s. a pound, yet my price is ij s the ware pound, or lesse, as cause is to my liking, till the people may haue store of their owne growing for their gardens, which is my desire, if it may so please God.

An exhortation to loue, wherby all good works do effectually proceed cyther to the glory of God, or benefit of the common wealth.

Beloued, the holy woꝝd saith: That if we haue faith to remoue mountaines, if we haue not loue, it dooth not preuaile vs any thing. This loue required of vs, doth consist in few woꝝds, that is. Loue God aboue all things, & thy neighbour as thy selfe. To loue God aboue all thinges, is humbly to giue him most hearty thanks for our creation & our redemption, in the merits of our onely sauour Iesus Christ, and also to loue him in a heartie desire, to obey him in the precepts contained in his most holy woꝝde, and also to loue him for all his benefits both spirituall & temporall, to loue him for his wonderfull prouidence of heauen & earth, and all that is therein, for the helpe & comfort of mankind, and to loue thy neighbor as thy selfe, is to cherish him, and courteously to admonish and intreate him, to auoid sinne, and to comfort him with those blessings which the Loꝝd hath made thee steward of for that purpose: and when the Loꝝd calleth thee to make account of thy Stewardship, if thou willingly doe endeavour thy selfe to performe the loue aforesaid, then true faith, and true repentance, will bring thee (as it were) hand in had, to the presence of the Loꝝd, where thou shalt make a ioyfull accompte, enely accepted in the merites of Christ Iesus.

This

Profitable instructions.

This is the totall summe of the Stewardship, whatsoeuer thou bee, and if thou carelesly omit to doe the office heerein, thou makest a hard account for thy selfe, which God forbid, if it bee his good pleasure therein. And therefore loue God aboue all thinges, and thy neighbour as thy selfe. And then I shal surely and effectually haue my desire heerein, and greatly for the profit of the common wealth. And thus I desire thee good Reader, to take in good parte this my last farewell to my native soyle of Shrewsburie, except I be vrged in conscience further to procede, as cause and time dooth require therein, and for the better expelling of sinne, which is the onely hindrance of all good woorkes: let vs humbly end with hartie prayer to our heavenly Father as followeth.

8 JULY

O Heauenly Father, haue mercie vpon this common wealth and congregation, & graunt that we doe not resist nor quench thy holy spirit any longer, but that we may utterly abolish and forsake contentions, ambition, vaine glory, and al manner of cruellie, peruerse, & smooth dissimbling hypocrisie, & all other greivous sinnes daylye committed against thy deuine Maiestie: Graunt also O heauenly Father, that the Preacher & distributors of thy holy word & gospel, haue not cause any longer to mourne, lament, and grieve, in that they cannot preuaile against these notorious sinnes aforesaid, & many others daily committed, not in the space of sorte yeares past, to any good purpose, whereby sinne is growne to be rotten ripe, daily vrging the presence of thy iudgement against vs, and graunt likewise if it be thy good pleasure, that our owne great number of bookes, wherein thy holy word is contained, & by thy great mercie we doe possesse them in peace many yeares past, that they be not witness against vs in the day of thy fearful visitation. Graunt also for thy mercies sake, that all these which do seeme to profess thy holy worde and Gospel, may also truly & effectually practise the same in their liues and conuersation, without shameles hypocrisie or blinde selfe loue. O Lord behoude and reforme the great multitude of seditious persons, that haue presumed into the place of auuncient peccemakers, whereby thy holy word and Gospel hath taken small effect in this common wealth, for many yeares past, by reason thereof. O Lord reforme their abuses, & shorten their contentious proceedings, for thine elect sake. Graunt also O heauenly Father, that vnsained loue & charitie, may possesse the hearts of all men: & that sedition and blinde selfe loue may be utterly vanquished vnto Satan, from whence it dooth proceede into the hearts of the vngodly, against the true peace of thy holy worde and Gospel. Grace, mercy and peace from God our heauenly Father, bee with vs

all, now and euermore. Amen.

FINIS.

7074

Trinitate, Maryland
for the Maryland Company
in Planting of Virginia

By

Richard Gardiner

1603.

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